

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Local Naws.-The City and Suburban News Bureau f the United PRESS and New YORK ASSOCIATED Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All informatio and documents for public use instantly dissem-nated to the press of the whole country.

Some personal response seems to be due to the numerous friends who have sought from me an expression of my individual opinion as to the duty in the present political campaign of those who adhere to the principles which hitherto have characterized

the Democratic party.

The declaration of notions adopted in the name of the Democracy by the Chicago Convention is for the most part so hostile to the doctrines which have prevailed in the Democratic party in the past, as to demand its rejection by all those who would not abandon the Democracy's essential ideas and best traditions.

The Chicago platform invites us to establish a currency which will enable a man to pay his debts with half as much property as he would have to use in order to pay them now. This proposition is dishonest. I do not say that all the advocates of the free coinage of silver are dishonest. Thousands of them, millions, if there be so many, are doubtless honest in intention. But I am unable to reconcile with any ideal of integrity a change in the law which will permit a man who has borrowed a hundred dollars. to pay his debt with a hundred dollars each one of which is worth only half as much as each dollar he received from the lender.

The Chicago platform sanctions the use of the appointing power of the President in such a way as to control the Federal judiciary in deciding questions of constitutional law. It contemplates a change in the personnel of the Supreme Court of the United States to the end that the recent decision declaring the income tax unconstitutional may be reversed. Strange times, indeed, are these, when a man is told that in order to be a Democrat he must favor the imposition of an income tax, and the destruction of the independence of the judiciary!

Still more alarming is the clearly implied approval of lawless violence contained in the denunciation of what is denominated in the platform "government by injunction." Veiled in the language of moderation, the wild light of anarchy shinesthrough.

In my opinion, without reviewing the Chicago platform further, the declarations in regard to the currency, the Supreme Court, and the income tax, and the repres sion of forcible lawlessness by the aid of injunctions, are enough to demand its rejection by all good citizens and the defeat of the candidates who stand upon it.

I regret exceedingly to find a disposition quite prevalent to array the West against the East in the discussion of these matters. I see no occasion for making our differences sectional. Here there is no political hostility toward the West, such as is expressed toward the East by some Western newspapers and public speakers. Good citizens can perhaps best aid the cause of honest money and law and order by devoting more time to rational argument and less to in efficient abuse.

All questions relating to the tariff have become insignificant for the time being, in view of the possibility, however slight, that the abhorrent principles of the Chicago platform may prevail. The duty and the necesmity to compass the final overthrow of that platform by, assisting in the defeat of WILLIAM J. BRYAN are most imperative and solemn. This may most certainly be accomplished by voting for the electors pledged to the support of WILLIAM McKIN-LEY: but I have no quarrel with any Democrat who adopts any other course which seems to him equally well adapted or better danted to the came

C. A. DANA.

### The Real Democrats. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY of Boston, son

of that old Jacksonian Democrat, LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, and a Democrat all his life, cannot stomach re pudiation and populism, and consequently refuses to vote for BRYAN. He is naturally a little surprised to be called a bolter for sticking to the Democratic principles which he defended years before the young idol of the Pops and Pop Rats was born. "I do not know what you call a bolter," says Judge WOODBURY. "I am where I have always been. There are things in the Democratic platform that I have been fighting against all my life. I cannot support such a platform.

Judge WOODBURY and all the other Demoerats who refuse to vote for BRYAN have not ceased to be Democrats or changed in their Democracy. They are where they have been and where they should be. They are Democrats. The nature and quality of Democracy have not been altered Lecause a lot of delegates have met at Chicago and nominated a giddy-brained young Populist spouter, upon a platform of populism and revolution. Democracy does not consist and cannot be made to consist in proposals for vitiating the currency, letting loose riot and murder, and degrading the Supreme Court into the tool of a mob.

The Pop Rats are the bolters. The Democrats who remain faithful to Democracy, untainted by populism and undishonored by partnership with anarchy, are the regular Democrats, regular in belief, and regular in practice. They are the real Democratic party of to-day. They are the hope of the Democratic party of the future, when the crazes and the cranks now so noisy have had their hour.

# Slavery Under the British Flag.

We recently gave some account of the system of slavery which exists in the British protectorate of Zanzibar, East Africa. The British authorities there have constantly protested against any interference with it. They have insisted that the revenues of the protectorate would be reduced by its abolition; that slave labor is required in the cultivation of the clove, coffee, and other plantations, as well as in domestic life; that alavery has always existed there; that if the Africans were emancipated they would not work, and that slavery is in accordance with the Mohammedan religion, which exists in Zanzibar. In short, the arguments that were used in defence of negro slavery in this country long ago, are still of use to her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, by whom this British-African protectorate is

The most authentic information as to the number of slaves under the British flag in Zanzibar is obtained from an agent of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society inquiry. We learn from his report that addressing popular audiences. They may they are about a quarter of a million in number; that the slave trade is active, and that more slaves are brought from the mainland every year. Prof. Nicholson of Edinburgh, who visited the protectorate a short time ago, has published a book in which he tells of his observations there. He was amaged to learn when at Zanzibar that nineteen-twentieths of the black people whom he saw were slaves; and here it was that he first realized to what an extent negro slavery yet exists under the British flag and under the protection of the British Crown. He also mentions the circumstance that Mr. STANLEY, speaking in the British Parliament, has opposed emancipation, taking the ground that it would be unadvisable, and arguing that the slavery question in Zanzibar ought to be left in the hands of the British authori-

ties there. It is the opinion of Prof. Nicholson that the revenues of the protectorate would not be unfavorably affected by abolition, or by the indemnity that would be demanded by the slave owners. He does not believe that, in the event of abolition the slaves would abandon their work, or that the plantations would be ruined, or that everything would be thrown into confusion, or that the revenues of the protectorate are of greater importance than the freedom of its people. He saw reason to believe, when in Zanzibar, that the yoke of the slave there is not always heavy, and may even be comfortable; but he refused to accept this as a defence of the prevalent slave system. Most of the slave traders and slaveholders are Arabs; but these Arabs are subject to British law, which is the guardian of slavery. He calls for the total and immediate abolition of the slave system in Zangi. bar, which flourishes under the British flag. and under the rule of the British military administrator, Gen. MATTHEWS, who is described as a man "more Arab than the Arabs" who are enriched by the continu-

ance of negro slavery. We have had information from London that the British Government is stirred up by the statements made in the report of the agent of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and has within a month past instructed the protectorate authorities at Zanzibar to take means for the speedy abolishment of the legal status of slavery. Other instructions, previously given, to bring about the limitation of the power of the slave dealers and drivers, have been disregarded by the men to whom they were addressed; and we must wait to see how far the latest orders from London shall be obeyed by the British Consul and the British General who administer the affairs of Zanzibar, and who profit by negro slavery.

Prof. Nicholson says in his book that when a boy at school he had learned that "a slave cannot exist on British soil," or in any part of the British dominions, or under the British flag, or upon a British ship sailing o'er the main, in any part of the globe. He was undeceived when he visited the British protectorate of Zanzibar, where a quarter of a million negro slaves may be seen to-day.

Bryan's Figure of the Human Hogs. On Tuesday, June 5, 1894, in the House of Representatives, the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN asserted the right of the Government not only to prohibit gold contracts in the future, but also to compel the creditor to accept fiat money in payment of obligations previously contracted on the gold basis. That there may be no doubt of Mr. BRYAN's exact position on this question of law and

morals, we quote his language: "Not only should the General Government supply all needed paper money, but it should make an money, that is, its gold, silver and paper, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should not per-mit the making of any contract hereafter for a particular kind of money. That the Government has a right to prohibit special contracts in money cannot be doubted. If it has a right to make any citizen from demonetizing that money by contract. Our Supreme Court has held that the United States notes were a legal tender for debts contracted pre' viously when only gold and silver were considered The French courts have held that the notes of the Bank of France cannot be refused as payment, even when there is a prior special contract."

Mr. BRYAN then proceeded to explain in figurative language his theory of Governmental interference with freedom of contract on the part of those who have money which other people want to borrow:

" I was riding through Iowa a few weeks ago, when I noticed some hogs destroying the sod in a pasture It took me back to the days when I lived upon a

Rings were put in their noses, not to prevent their eating, because we wanted them to get fat, order that they might not destroy more than they were worth while they were getting fat. And, as I was thinking of this restraint placed upon the hogs, occurred to me that the Government is often com-pelled to imitate the farmer, and to put rings in the noses of hogs. When restrictions are placed upon the dealings of man with man, the Government is simply putting a ring in the nose of some human hog, not prevent him from taking advantage of his energy, his dustry, or his ability, but to prevent him from interfering with the rights of others."

The ring which Mr. BRYAN, if elected, would attempt to put through the noses of the "human bogs" who have lent to this Government or to individual borrowers dollars worth one hundred cents, would be a law compelling these human hogs to receive in payment dollars worth fifty-three cents

Repudiation and rebbery are the warp and woof of Mr. BRYAN's political texture. As a private person, in his ordinary relations with his fellow citizens, he is described as an honest man.

Private life, therefore, seems to be the best place for BRYAN.

# Summer Theology.

The distraction of an exciting political canvass does not keep the theologians from discussing the soheme of Divine govern ment and propounding their theories of the laws by which GoD regulates the affairs of time and eternity. Their campaign is always in progress, and the battle of contro-

versy in which they engage is ceaseless. This summer three schools of theology offer their attractions to the sojourners by the sea or among the hills. They all teach the old theology of orthodox faith of the form known as evangelical. At Saratoga the Summer School of Theology is under the tuition of professors and divines from various Protestant churches. Some of them may tend toward greater expansiveness than others, but none stray far from the beaten path of the old creeds. They are all conservative theologians, believers in the Bible as the revealed word of GoD and in the scheme of salvation generally preached in Protestant churches. Briggsism does not enter into the Saratoga school, though hitherto it has exercised much influence on the Presbyterians during the sessions there of their General Assembly. It is talked about privately, probably has shaken the faith of even theologians engaged for this particular school, and has awakened doubts. in many lay minds; but its frank publication is still unpopular in orthodox circles.

discuss it among themselves, for theologians have a taste for skeptical inquiry, but they usually choose safer ground to tread upon when they set out to give public instruction, for which they may be held accountable in the court of orthodoxy.

The Summer Bible Conference at Northfield is the school of theology which is under the direction of the famous revivalist, Mr. Moony, and hence, of course, no trace of Briggsism is tolerated in it. There the doctrine taught is that the Bible is wholly of Gop and wholly and absolutely true and Divine in its origin and authorship. The final test of the soundness of any theological proposition is the declaration of the Scriptures. If it is in the Bible, the question is settled finally for Mr. Moopy and his pupils. GoD says it, and to doubt and criticise when it is in the Bible would be deadly sin, according to the faith held at Northfield. They believe in that mountain school that the Scriptures are true from cover to cover, literally true, and that they furnish the only and the sufficient explanation of the will of GoD, and the only and general and particular guide to salvation. Follow the Bible and you will be saved, is the burden of their instruc-What saith the Scripture? is tions. the only question they ask. They care nothing for the criticism of Dr. BRIGGS and his scientific analysis of the Bible, classing him with the infidel influences of the day against whose progress their prayers are continually directed. Thus we always know exactly where to find the Northfield school. Last Sunday, for instance, Brother MOODY spoke of the "promises of GoD" as made in the Bible, and he treated them as absolute, and their Scriptural record as sure and perfect in its authenticity. He believes them to be the only really trustworthy promises made to men, because they were made by Gop Himself in explicit terms; and accordingly they will all be literally and completely fulfilled. Dr. BRIGGS may say that, as proclaimed in the Bible, they are only human speculations as to the Divine purpose, but Brother MOODY, for his part, has no more doubt that they came directly from Gop than he has of the terrible sinfulness of questioning the existence of a per sonal delty, whose law is love and whose word is absolute.

Another Summer School of Theology has opened its sessions at the old camp-meeting ground of Ocean Grove. It is Methodist in its teaching, and its published curriculum avoids disputed questions of theology; but it also clings to the Bible with a faith as simple and complete as Brother Moopy's. The Bible is always its final authority. Briggsism has no place at Ocean Grove. All Scripture is treated as of Gop. Everything in its theology starts with that necessary belief or assumption. No time is spent in undertaking to prove the authenticity and authority of the books of the Bible against the cold scientific criticism of the Presbyterian theologian. That matter is treated as settled. But the pursuit of theology at this school is to be relieved by discussions of other subjects, probably for the gratification of students whose intellectual appetite craves a more varied bill of fare. Theology may be exhaustless in its interest for minds for which it has a fascination, but the Methodists know that for the mass of men and women it provides food that becomes to dry for comfortable intellectual digestion unless it is spiced with something that

provokes worldly interest. Accordingly the curriculum at Ocean Grove provides for lectures on such generally instructive subjects as "English Poetry." "The Best Books of the Year," "The Religion of SHAKE-SPEARE," and others which appeal to Methodists whose thoughts sometimes rest lovingly on the things of this world, instead of being wholly occupied with the solemn things of eternity.

During the intervals between the sessions of all these schools of theology the students can indulge in the outdoor amusements which make the vacation season so attractive for both saints and sinners; but they will take the relaxation, we have no doubt. with a view simply to getting up a more robust appetite for theology.

# Tom Stands Like & Rock.

The latest number of Tom Watson's People's Party Paper contains no unkind or satirical reference to the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN. The Populist candidate for Vice-President has stopped calling the Populist candidate for President a windmill. Nevertheless, Tom has not ceased to insist that the Populists shall keep right on in the middle of the road. His remarks this week about the Chicago Democracy, or Popocracy, are not conciliatory in their tone.

In a card headed "Thanks to You All." Tom speaks of himself very modestly as 'this obscure editor," and explains that he accepts the nomination for Vice-President. in the face of his positive declaration that under no circumstances would be accept it, merely in order to save the life of the Populist organization:

"Gop knows he did not seek this nomination, nor lesire it; his motive in withdrawing his statement that he would not accept, and thus leaving the Convention at liberty to use his name, was to save the party from the crisis which the Democratic fusion programme had brought upon it. "T. E. W."

Then Tox proceeds to inquire. " Are We to Be Tricked ?" He warns everybody concerned that any jugglery on the part of Senator ALLEN of Nebraska, Chairman of the Populist Committee of Notification, in the matter of carrying out the instructions of the St. Louis Convention, will lead to trouble for BRYAN:

"It is stated in the Northern papers that Senator ALLES will not call this committee together and that Mr. Bayan will not be officially notified of his nomination. We believe that if serious disaster to the cause of sliver is to be averted, the people must be lealt with fairly and honestly. A resort to any trickery at this time would be in the highest degree hurtful to the success of Mr. BRYAN."

In a long article on the result of the St. Louis Convention, signed by WATSON, the candidate for Vice-President deplores the fact that the Populist ticket does not consist of "two Populists, tried and true." Nevertheless, BRYAN was nominated, and now, according to Tom, the continued existence of the party depends upon its fidelity to him as candidate for Vice-President. He seems to entertain no doubt that the Populists of the South will stand by him to the last. There is defiance in his attitude toward the Popocratic branch of the concern. For example:

"If now the Democratio managers should refuse to make any concession at all, it would show that our efforts toward unity have all been thrown away. If hey continue to demand that the Populists shall go out of existence as a party, they will prove to all the world their object in adopting our platform

"There are mutterings of discontent all along the line, and if Mr. Szwall, declines to retire for harmony's sake, the rank and file of our party may ! away from the leaders and refuse to

Under ordinary circumstances the Hon. who was recently sent there on a mission of It is handled very cautiously by theologians | TOM WATSON of Georgia would not figure

as a very important factor in national polities. In the curious and unprecedented condition of affairs which the partial success of Senator James K. Jones's efforts at St. Louis has brought about, Tom is a very important personage indeed. If his friends and supporters stand by him, he may be regarded as the master of the situation. JONES affects to treat the possible defection of the Southern Populists as no serious matter. In his most intimate consciousness Senator Jones must know that it is, a serious matter, threatening the loss to BRYAN of the electoral vote of more than one indis-

pensable Southern State. Either SEWALL or WATSON must be forced out of the way. Mr. SEWALL's attitude is that of dignified firmness. Mr. WATSON has refused to be frightened, and annarently there is nothing in the stories representing him as a person who can be bought off by the promise of an office of less importance than that for which he was nominated at St. Louis. Such venality on his part, after all his statements as to the motives inducing him to accept the nomination, would put WATSON in a ridie ulous and contemptible position before the country; and he has shown that he is no fool.

## A Warning from Alabama

It is proper to say that the result of the Alabama election is such as to require from the defenders of honest money and the nation's good name increased vigilance, activity, and concentration of effort.

One of the ways to defeat BRYAN and repudiation is to break the Solid South, to which he and his friends are looking for the greater part of the electoral votes they need n November.

The lesson of the State election in Alabams on Monday is that this will be a more difficult operation than some people have supposed. The large majority of the Democratic candidates over Populists and Republicans combined is a favorable indication for BRYAN in the South.

Instead of blinking that fact it is better to accept it as a stimulant to extreme energy in the approaching contest, and a warning against any division of the forces fighting for honesty and an honest dollar. This is no time for scattering our fire.

Every vote for Mckinley and Hobart is worth two votes for any other honest-money candidate.

### Not Easily Overthrown.

A competent statesman is the Hon. Wite LIAM H. ROBERTSON of Katonah, and the thirty-sixth annual attempt, made this week, to outvote him in the Republican primaries seems to have failed. Judge ROBERTSON'S service in the Assembly at Albany began in 1849 and in the Senate in 1854. He was one of the LINCOLN and HAMLIN electors in 1860, and his prominence as a Republican, eclipsed somewhat in 1872 by the stirring events of that year, has made him since one of the impressive figures of the Republican party in the Empire State.

Judge ROBERTSON'S leadership as a Republican in Westchester was disputed at this week's primaries by some of the youthful and unsophisticated partisans of the Croton Valley, who sought to prevent his reëlection as Westchester's representative in the Republican State Committee in charge of the MCKINLEY and HOBART campaign. His fifteen years of service did not deter them. They attacked him in each of their three Assembly districts, which gave respectively at last year's election 4,800, 3,800, and 5,000 Republican votes

In the First, or Yonkers, district the anti-Robertsonians, led by Senator Burns of Bournemouth, were successful. In the Second, or Tarrytown, district there was a sharp contest, beginning with the attempted exclusion of the ROBERTSON men by force, and it resulted favorably to the Robertsonians, who elected their delegates, the anti-Robertsoniaus retiring to a vacant store to express by bulletin and by manifesto their chagrin and displeasure. In the Third, or Mount Kisco, district, where the Republican vote is largest, he Robertsonians had an easy victory, their opponents, rallying 31 delegates to 77 for Judge Robertson, though not retiring. as in Tarrytown, to a vacant store. The parting, or, rather, departing words of the anti-Robertsonians were notable in Mount Kisco, where every man is an orator, and a list, but, perhaps, they are enough for one lesson. Of majority of the orators, usually, vote the Republican ticket.

"Ossining has been ignored by you, and we, its citizens, appreciate and will resent it."

Can the wrath of Ossining count in Judge ROBERTSON'S eyes as equal to the laurels gained in Tarrytown? The experienced chief of Katonah is not a child to quail under the threats of a contestant. He has been at the helm for the Republicans of Westchester when adverse storms threatened the craft, and he is not likely to flinch or retire under fire when the wind is fair and the skies are bright.

Perhaps the last event in the visit of our Haverford cricketers to England was negative testimony to their abilities no less striking than the positive evidence afforded by their successful contests. Oxford's withdrawal from the match agreed upon, on the ground that she could not get together a sufficiently good eleven during the vacation, was presumably due to the severe drubbing which the American visitors had given to a summer team of Cambridge University, and it also shows that Oxford learned that a scratch eleven would not do to be pitted against our college lads.

# A Democrat True to the Country.

From the Vicksburg Evening Post. The men to-day who favor force and lawlessness to strikes, who are in sympathy with rioters and law-breakers in the so-called struggle between capital and labor, are anarchistic at heart; they are not good citizens, they are the enemies of the republic. If trary powers, it will be the result of a death struggle with organized revolt by the socialistic elements tha are now being slowly evolved from the increasing complexities of our civilization.

The agitation of the coinage question has unfor-

tunately brought into view certain socialistic ele nents and tendencies which should be sterniv dis itenanced by all law abiding and patriotic citi-especially by all true Democrats who, above all others, have loved in the past our grand republic as

From the Washington Evening Time "Know all women by these presents," began a sactions attorney on a public proclamation.
"Know all men, &c., corrected a follow lawyer.
"That's all right," explained the first, "if the omen know it, the men will soon hear of it." NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
Ferry-Bow did you get that black eye?
Hargreavas-Got knocked down by a confounded

"Was he on his wheel?" The Wisdom of Maud.

From the Indianapolis Journal.
"Come into the garden, Maud," but Maud was
uch too wise. much too wise. hald she: "Oh, no; the corn has ears and the pota-

> Fortified. From the Chicago Record.

"Is your new maid satisfactory. Mrs. Camond?"
"I'm delighted with her: she is so nomely that book gents never attempt to step inside of the front door."

BRYAN SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

Portrait of the Candidate by a Lawyer Who Examined Him for the Bar. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I was interested in learning the opinion of a friend, who is a resident of Lincoln, Neb., and a leading member of the local bar, as to Mr. Bryan's qualifications, &c. I am just in receipt of it, and it runs as follows: "Yes, I know Billy Bryan well. I had the

honor of being on the committee of the bar which examined him for admission to practice in Lincoln in 1885. His wife was also exam ined at the same time, and she unquestionably passed by a very considerable margin the better of the two. "Now, if you want to know the straight truth

of our friend Billy Bryan, it is that he is a very good-looking and surpassingly genial gentle man. He has a 'sweet Irish tongue,' and he seldom or never says unpleasant things, and is peculiarly fortunate in his ability to 'rub the fur the right way. He is, politically, a demagogue and a trimmer, but socially, morally, and intellectually, so far as he knows, he is an upright, clean man. "As a lawyer he has practically done no bust-

ness and has not ranked in even the fourth class. What little he has done has been remarker upon as very weak and defective. As a business man he has had no experience. He came to Lincoln in 1885, I think late in the year. In 1889 or 1890 he received the nomination to Congress, the district being normally from 1,200 to 1,800 Republican. The Republican nominee was notoriously unfit and was a very unfortunate selection. Bryan was undoubtedly more surprised at his election than any one else. He ran again in 1892 and was elected by 155 majority, caused by local disaffection. From the day he was elected to Congress he mounted the silver hobby horse, talked incessantly and most of the time well; carried his cuta' with him for all the newspapers when he travelled. When his term expired he did not dare run again, but announced his desire to go to the Senate and expected to get there on the joint Democratic and Populist vote. It so happened that they lacked a considerable number of votes, and Bryan was, as Senator Ingalls very tritely said, a 'statesman out of a job." He then went on the Omitha Herald as editor. class. What little he has done has been re-

He then went on the Gmaha Herald as editor. "He then went on the Gmuha Herald as editor, He scored no great success as editor, and most of the time has been making sliver speeches in the South and West, and became personally known and thereby got his nomination. He is the Patrick Henry of the sliver cause. His oratory is not impromptu or the corruscations of a brilliant genius, but, like the heding, 'it gets there just the same.' Socially and morally he is all right. Politically I am 'forninst' him first, last, and all the time. Oratorically he is a skyrocket. Mentally he is the stick of the rocket only.

only.

"He is a pleasant fellow, and I wish him as well as I could any other citizen of my home city holding the same political views. Cordially

Silver Dollars and the Gold Reserve. To the Euron of The Sun-Sir: I read everywher that the amount of available aller money in and out of the Treasury of this country is about equal to the count of available gold. Also that silver is maintained at the arbitrary parity with gold (16 to 1) because it at the arbitrary parity with gold (1818) locally require represents gold.

It being a fact that the Treasury will not pay gold for a silver certifies e, how can it be said that the value of our silver dollar is supported by a gold representation? Why keep a reserve of \$100,000,000 in gold? Surely the greenbacks and bank notes alone would pass on the faith of a smaller supply, would have not?

Silver dollars are at present maintained at par in gold, because the number of them is limited and the Government receives them in payment of duties and taxes the same as gold. In no other sense do they represent gold. The keeping of a \$100,000,000 gold reserve for the redemption of legal tender notes is purely a matter of sentiment, made necessary because the Government's revenues do not equal its expenditures. The legal tenders redeemed are paid out again, whereas if they were retained in the Treasury and accumulated there, the contraction of the outstanding volume would soon prevent further redemption. After this point was

reached, a very small reserve of gold would be A Short Catechism for the Silverites.

To the Editor of the Sux-Sir: Will you kindly ubmit to our friends, the free silverites, these fequestions in the interest of general education?

Why do you think 16 to 1 about the fair thing? Why not 10 to 1; or, still better, par or 1 to 1 If you could get 10 to 1 in the open market would you offer your goods to the Government at 18 to 11 if not, why not?

Who is the Government and why should it be compelled to lie or steal? Why was the ratio once fixed at 15 to 1 and later

on at 15% to 1 and still later at 16 to 1 and later on at 15% to 1 and still later at 16 to 1? Why is not the argument for originally fixing the ratio at 15 to 1 equally good now for 32 to 12 If it is plenty of money that you are after, why do you confine your demands to gold and silver? Why not include copper and nickel or you may not have enough to go 'round. And if you should conclude to do so, are you going to stick to 16 to 1 all 'round? If not, why not ?

If you should succeed in getting the Government to endorse your scheme and to manufacture piles of great piles of money already made and

now held by the owners of it. Why don't you help yourselves to about as much of it as you think you need or ought to have? will be easier to get hold of other people's property

and hold on to it? If so, why so?

course, we all want "honest money" and plenty of it. and if you will answer these questions and show tha your scheme is right in this line your humble servant and many other doubters will be more than half conrerted. Please explain and so help the great and BROOKLYN, Aug. 4.

## Free Silver and Free Trade To the Entron of The Sun-Sir There is one point about the Chicago platform that I have not seen brought outvery much. I do not understand how the same man can declare for both free trade and free

aliver, which are directly opposed to each other. Free silver would be about as effective a means of shutting off free trade as the most ardent protection-ist could desire, without having the redeeming quality of paying our bills for us and running the

They seem to be opposed to the idea of an indirect tax, but want the direct tax on the other fellow. If Dame Fortune should smile on them to the extent of \$4,000 or more a year, I suppose legislation could nect the contingency.

The Boy Orator evidently thinks he can handle both

subjects. So as he sailles out as the exponent of the lo to 1 craze he propably hopes for free trade on the credulity of the people.

# Why Not 10 to 1, or Less !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can you tell an inquiring public why the silver prophets have not proposed free sliver colnage at a ratio of 10 to 1, or less than 10 to 1? Why should they stint our pro perity? Why would we not have the full benefit of this wonder of fortune-greater, we are told, than Aladdin's lamp! Why would not the land flow with the milk and honey of prosperity ? Is not every argument favoring a ratio of 16 to 1 applicable to a ratio of 10 to 1, or less than 10 to 1? Does not every argument against the lowest possible ratio apply with modified force against the 16 to 1 heresy? NEW YORK, Aug. 4. W. C. BRYANT.

# Palmer and Cockran.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! If there are to be new nominations for genuine Democrats to raily around, let me propose the names of Gen. Palmer and Bourke Cockran. They would gather nearly every old Democratic vote. If Bourke Cookran should fo low Mr. Bryan on the stump, there would be nothing left of the Boy Orator of the Platte by Novemb

NEW YORE, Aug. 4.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: If we must have a blasphemous political campaign, cannot the facts of Bible history at least be kept straight? The Popo crats who are howling that they will not be crucified eem to have forgotten that the uncrucified one wa

An Old Soldier to His Comrades.

To the Epron of The Sun-Nir: To my old comrades I would say: The same conditions confront us now as those of '61. Then, as now, it was the Constitution and the Government that were assailed. We took our oaths to support both. To make good those pledges, 110,000 men, brave and true, watered with their life blood the soil they so gallanly strove to redeem. Shall we forget our heroic dead? Do we forget them? Never, for one day, do we forget their noble dead and abbline deaths.

Then do no disnomer to their memories. A vote for the Chicago platform is an attempt to undo the work four years of terrible figuring and slaughter second planed, he not decives by Trothy sloquence. The plan is to overturn every function of this Government. Vote as you shot: for the Union, the Constitution, and the Government. Do not diagrace your honorable old upor dishonor our not diagrace your honorable old upor dishonor our not diagrace. oaths to support both. To make good those pledge

THE MANNING OF BRITAIN'S PLEET Lord Charles Beresford on the Active

Service and the Reserve. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- One of the striking features of the armament of modern mari ime nations is the great number of men reoutred for their ships. This is the more re narkable since the largest battle ships do not take as great a complement as their equivalent n old times. For example, the heaviest of English battle ships now do not carry over 750 men each, and their predecessors wooden navy sometimes carried from 1,000 to 1,200, making the population of a small town aboard But the numbers of great ships have grown, and the aggregate of men is con stantly increasing. When we talk of a nation's armies we mean armies on land, but it has an

Five years ago Great Britain's naval force of Mcers and men was 71,000; the next year. 74,100; the next, 78,700; the next, 83,400 this last year, 88,830, and the increase in five years was 17,850. Now, it appears, there is an increase this year of 4,310, making 93,160 in all, an increase of 22,160 in six years. France, in the five years ending last year increased from 67,310 to 70,925, or 3,615, while Ger many in the same period made an increase of 4,357, and Italy of 3,321. Our country has not been out of the fashion, having within two years provided for adding 2,500 to the navy, and shortly before having largely increased it through the apprentice force.

But Lord Charles Beresford says that the

93,180 of England is not enough. Looking at the ships fit to go out into the blue sea and fight, he makes out that 99,232 men are needed for them, and says that two high naval author-ties, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Lord theod of Avalon agree with him. For the forty-six newships building 11,200 men are wanted, and he would have 105,000 men in training, out of whom 100,000 could be got for the flert.

training, out of whom 100,000 could be got for the fleet.

The system of reserve ships found in all European nations, and soon to be established in cur own, has a bearing on this question. According to Lord Charles Beresford, England's naval reserve was 24,792 strong, while France had 125,000, and Italy and Russia each over 100,000. This is a very striking statement; and while its full significance depends so newhat upon how the reserve is constituted in the various nations, it adds force to the general view of the great numbers of men connected in one way or anoticer with the naval service. However, as the reserves are not desarred from other occupations, their case need constitute probably little more than a list of men engaged in the merchant marine or the lisheries, who perhaps may have a certain amount of annual training, with some bounty or pay. Lord Charles Beresford thinks that the British naval reserve, besides being small in proportion to the regular navy is practically useless for the lack of a proper system of training. He would have the first essential that the men should nave been in the navy at some portion of their career.

He would first of all forthwith constitute a reserve of 5,000 men, for a service of five years in the navy, with \$60 a year as retaining fee, liable to four weeks' drill during each year. Next he would have another 5,000 men, as a second class, with two months' training a year, or a retaining fee of \$40, instead of the \$12.50 now paid them. One of the two months' training.

One of the two months' train there would be a reserve of 35,000 first class and 35,000 second-class men, making a total of 70,000. The cost for the eleven years would be \$18,720,000. The total cost of the reserve he suggested, however, would be \$4,200,000 a year and \$3,900,000 would be added for the annual training, making \$7,200,000 for the annual training, making \$7,200,000 for the annual training, making \$7,200,000 less than is spent on the army reserve.

It will be seen that, with such a reserve, which would be entirely distinct from the 100,00 men constantly in service in the fleet, England would have a great force. Lord Charles Beresford would answer the objection that no more active service men were needed

that no more active service men were needed for the ships new in commission by residual for the ships now in commission by requiring more ships to be put in commission. As the subject of a "navigating reserve" for our own navy is now pending in Congress, the plan just spaken of may have an interest, al-though, of course, any project that we might adopt would be on a small scale.

## RIVALS OF ABSINTHE.

Two French Decoctions Which Have

The importation of cordials, of which there is a very large consumption in France, Italy, and some parts of Germany, has been increasing largely of late years, though, for a time, the increased duty imposed by the McKinley Tariff bill had an unfavorable effect upon such imports. One of the provisions of the McKinley law schedule H. was that any wine, ginger cordial, or vermouth containing more than twenty-four per cent, of alcohol was to be forfeited, but on cordials of a lower alcoholic percentage the daty was made 50 cents a gallon and \$1.60 a case. Prior to 1888 the average importation into this port of such cordials amounted to 30,000 cases a year. . In the first money, how do you expect to get hold of any of it year of the McKinley tariff the increase, gradual without earning it as under the old system? until then ceased and there was a decline but until then, ceased and there was a decline; but recently the importations have averaged about Absinthe, much of which comes from Switzer-

land and some from Italy and France, has long had a sinister reputation as a dangerous cordial, destructive, when taken to excess, to the nerve tissues and especially injurious to the brain. Absinihe has of late had two rivals among imported cordials, and, as the taste for fancy beverages is an irregular and variable one, changing with the fashions, these two rivals may continue to grow in the good graces of cordial drinkers until by some caprice of drinkers taste they are superseded by a rival or there is a return in popularity of absinthe or vermouth. One of these is amer picon, a rich Vandyke-brown liquid, made from acrid plants and flavored with orange peel. It is usually drunk with an addition of one-fourth its volume of curação and four times its volume of the superior and the greandine is, primarily, one of color, the former being brown and the latter cherry pink. Still another point of difference comes from the origin of the two, the amer picon being French and the greandine is, primarily, one of color, the former being brown and the latter cherry pink. Still another point of difference comes from the origin of the two, the amer picon being French and the greandine is, primarily, one of color, the former being brown in the southern and the favoring ingredients of cocktails among the resident inhabitant are practically unknown in these three countries, and adventuous Americans calling for cocktails with more of the fevor of had a sinister reputation as a dangerous cordial. structive, when taken to excess inhabitant are practically unknown in these three countries, and adventurous Americans calling for cocktails with more of the fervor of patriotism than conception of existing climatic conditions are referred somewhat contemptously to "American bars" in the cities which have them. The taste for cordials or liquors owes much in Fance and lialy to the favor of women among whom such dainty beverages as crême de vanille or parfait amour are preferred to stronger concoctions. Absinthe and americon women do not generally care for. Grenadine has a large female constituency, due, perhaps, to the popularity of the pomegranate.

# An Amnity Respected.

He is a very quiet, unexcitable man, and when his friend took him home to see the baby he did his best, though not very successfully, to be enthusiastic. He undertook to amuse the youngster, and allowed him to play with the small watch which the jeweller had lent him while his own was being repaired. The baby was so docide in his ownpany that they were left together for some time, fie concealed the apprehensions that he felt and resolved to allow his charge to have his own way without restraint. When the father returned he said:

"What do you think of the baby, now that you are better acquainted with him?"

"You have one of the most intelligent children! ever heard of, "was the earnest reply.

"You have one of the most intelligent children! ever heard of, "was the earnest reply."

"No, It wasn't in any such trivial manner that he demonstrated his mental powers. He has shown a comprehension of relationships and the fitness of things which, though crudely expressed, is something little less than marvellow. I gave him my watch to play with and be swallowed it."

"Great heavens, man! You don't mean to be a say that the baby has aveiled and the say that the s From the Detroit Free Press.

swallowed it."
"Great heavens, man! You don't mean to say that the baby has swallowed a watch!"
"Yes. But that isn't what shows his intelligence. Most any baby, if I am not misinformed, is liable to do that if it gets a chance. When that was gone the only plaything I had to offer him was the key that winds it. And I'm blessed if he didn't swallow that, too!"

Prom the New Oricans Times Democrat.

"As scarce as snow in July," said an experienced traveller the other day, "is generally considered a pretty apt and correct saying, but it doesn't always go. Several years ago I was making a trip through Colorado, and the early part of July found me located in Leadville. After being there a few days I was astonished by finding one morning the ground covered with a pickit fall of snow, which, however, soon dissendants at the present acts of the property of the property

THE THORNEYCROPT STRIKE

Who Shall Build Water Tube Bollers? A strike of a novel kind, involving no question of the relation between employer and working but marking the struggle between two powerful trades unions to secure a particular class of work, has broken out at the Chiewick works of Mesers. Thorneycroft & Co., the well-known builders of torpedo boats. The trouble is about the construction of water tube boilers, the in troduction of which has changed the boller work for vessels, where they are to be used, from a riveting together of great shell structures to the attachment of a series of pipes by means of screw joints. The manufacturers who made contracts with the Admiralty to build there bollers thought the fitters, or engineering area sans, were best suited to do the work and turned it over accordingly to them. The fitters belong the powerful trades union known as the

While the innovation was in the experimental stage, the boller makers made no trouble, but when it became apparent that the new form of construction was likely to revolutionize the construction was likely to revolutionize the whole boiler industry, the strong Boiler Makers' and from Shipbuilders' Society steeped in and demanded that the work should be done only by members of their union. This point of difference between the two great unions was one of the difficulties to be settled in the recent strike that closed the Irish and Scotch Shipvards. An arbitrator there decided that the work should

Amalgamated Society of Engineers

arbitrator there decided that the work should go to the boiler makers.

The Thorneycrofts, as is well known, have made a specialty of the delicate machines known as torpedo-boat destroyers. When the boiler makers came to them insisting that the boiler work should be turned over to members of their union, the firm proved condisavely that more skilled mechanics were needed than the union could supply acreed to the union could supply, but finally agreetop work on such boilers till the two

stop work on such boilers till the two unions could come to some agreement as to what should be done. So long as they could faint their contracts they were willing to leave the decision of this matter to the men.

The result has been that for three months now work has been stopped, penalties for the delay are accruing on Government contracts and those with foreign purchasers, while the strike is no nearer settlement than it was at the beginning. On some boilers which were completed and only need to be tested the firm asked the men to allow the testing to be done by outsiders, without prejudice to the question pending and the men refused. The latest nevelopment is that all the filters at the Thornopyritt works have gone on strike, and the firm has informed the boiler makers that in consequence there will soon be no work for them to do.

tably. The strike is doing serious injury to the labor cause, as public sympathy is naturally with the innocent employers, who are suffering on account of the obstinate fight for monopoly in work by the unions to which their workmen belong. Unless these come to their senses soul, the only choice left to the Messrs. The they croke will be between closing their works for an indefinite period and employing non-union men entirely.

This strike, following on the almost equally useless shipbuilding strike last year, deals serious blow to the English trade in ships, fo serious blow to the English trade in ships, for, as Engineering points out, "foreign purchasers, who have been most seriously inconvenienced at a critical period by the non-delivery of these boilers, are likely to think twice before they come to a country for work where it has to be executed by a people so unaccountable and eccentric." They will prefer to buy of French and German makers.

## SUNBEAMS.

-Some bean fields in the Santa Maria Valley, Cal., are reported as almost destroyed by birds -Sixteen white chickens and one black one field, Mo.

-Lightning struck a young man who was driving near Martinsburg, W. Va., and so shocked him that his fingers had to be pried from the reins, and his physician fears that paralysis may set in. -The father of the bridegroom stopped a wedding in Stafford county, Va., by rising when the clergyman asked if any one knew just gause why the marriage should not take place and announcing that his son was already married,

-Near Eagle, W. Va., robbers overpowered a

man who had given chase to them after his house had been looted, and took him up a mountain side and their him to a tree, where he was discovered by some berry pickers thirty hours afterward. -A notorious counterfelter imprisoned at Columbus, O., has offered to disclose the hiding place of \$100,000 of counterfelts and the location of ten counterfelting plants if the Government will discharge the secret service agent who brought about

-Lightning split two oak trees from the top to the ground just outside the house of J. B. Lee, Jr., near Myrtleville, Va., and then passed down the chimney killed Mr. Lee, and shocked his wife child, father, and brother, who were sitting about

the hearth. -A Coroner's jury aroused the ire of citizens of Kansas City by censuring the mother of a five-yearold child who was killed by a cable car for leav. ing the little one at home unattended by a grown person. Her oldest child, of 10 years, had charge of the house.

-The officers of the Oakland (Cal.), San Leandre and Haywards electric railway do not agree with President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company in his policy of discharging employees frequently, and have established a graduated wage sys -Residents of King street, Ottowa Kan, who tolerated the deprodations of tramps in their efields and potato patches, have taken umbrage and make complaint now that the vagabends have made bold to call at the kitchen doors of their victims and ask for a pinch of sait to season their

vegetables. make the acquaintance of O. P. Robbins of Riverside, Me., who says: "Haying is pretty hard work, but it doesn't begin to be what it was years ago. Then it was done by hand and we used to get to work about 4 and didn't quit before dark. Now we work it from 7 and calculate on setting through in time for supper. We never used having strawberries come up from the South, We used to have perishable stuff that was raised in as now, when we hurry stuff along, early in the season, in greenhouses and frames. now has and the fertilizers and science of arriculture to-day and added: "One can keep at it all his life and not come anywhere near the end of

### earning fr." Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Parisian lovers of horseflesh devoured more than ,000 horses last year. In 1894 the number was 21,227, in 1878 it was 10 000, and in 1879 5 554 There are 200 hippophageous butchers' shops in Paris.

M. Waddington's great collection of coins has esen sold by his family to the French Government for \$100,000. He had intended to bequeath it to the State, but was prevented from doing so by beavy pecuniary losses. Only two cures in 111 years, with no break in the church services, is the record of the village of

Vallon sur tiée in the department o' the Sarthe, Prance. Abbe Pineau held the place from 17e3 to 1842, when Abbe Paris, who is still the parish priest, succeeded him Although he still hopes to be elected as Alexan

dre Dumas's successor next fall, M. Fmile 704 has cast an anchor to windward by formally at nouncing that he is a candidate for Jules Simon a seat, for which an election will be held in Friend A tobacco-consuming race took place received

in the part of Lille kn d'Or. Fifty men started to amone two outers of scaferlati each in clay pipes; they were also sup plied with beer. The winner finished his juje and his beer in thirteen minutes. A good man contestants, experienced smokers, were made at a.

Mme. Joséphine Rostowski has just diel at the

age of 112 years and four months at Aniche, near Doual. Her husband was a Polish officer, and 200 secompanied him as an army surgeon. She panied the French army in the Crimes, I he Crimean medal, and drew a preston f French Government, she had had twelve be a

Princess Maud of Wales came near not settled married on her wedding day. The Archiver sterbury and the Bishop of Winchester, two of the five prelates needed to the the knot had sell! their state robes to Buckingham palace early morning. The robes were misiality a six pid servant, and the whole palace was turned to are urvey till they were found, just in time for the service.

Policemen in Parts now carry clubs, besufffully decorated. They are pure white, with yell whale dies. Around the middle is painted a double the tibe bon, with the city arms at the point where the entiref the ribbon cross. The while color will be more early noticed than any other by coachmen, the stucks being held like conductors' batons by the jollo-me men in the middle of the street, to direct traval